

A Soldier's Diary of the Civil War.

By LYMAN S. WIDNEY, 34th III. Copyrighted, 1901, by The NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Nov. 27 our division, with Baird's, was | The following day our regiment acted ahead. appointed to protect the left flank of our as rear guard, in which duty we were supply train from an expected attack by Wheeler from that quarter.

Wheeler from that quarter.

Carlin's Division followed the main road with the wagons, and the Twentieth road with the wagons, and the Twentieth Corps proceeded along the Georgia Central Railroad, destroying as it went, as was evident to us by the ever-lengthening column of smoke on our right keeping pace with our march of 16 miles.

On the 28th we made a short march of and by warking the beauting the federal are the first incomplete the first incomplete the second to build a bridge, and by warking the beauting to be federal are federal are found to the first incomplete the second to be found to the first item this wise:

"Gen We federal are force of men to keep them in condition for the passage of our wageing of the highest them in condition for the passage of our them in condition for the passage of our wageing the leaves the first item this wise:

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an spat in his face. He set fire to her house, and the flames spread to others. The duty of picketing the roads leading into town was assigned to our regiment which established its headquarters at the Court House, where books and papers of

valuable record were strewn over the floors in indescribable confusion.

We remained there all the following day vaiting for the Twentieth Corps to

At an early hour a call came to our corps to assist Kilpatrick in a fight with Wheeler, and Gen. Davis sent Baird's Division for the purpose; but Kilpatrick bivision for the purpose, but Kalenda, had already extricated himself from his difficulties, and later in the day came in and pitched his camp near ours. He had attempted to release our prisoners at Millen, but encountered Wheeler at Waynes-berg and also learned there that our prisboro, and also learned there that our pris oners had been removed two days pre-

Shortly after dark the jail, near which our regiment was encamped, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames soon warmed up Gen. Davis to such a degree, his tent being just across the road, that he sent his Adjutant-General over to investigate. Our Colonel resented the charge that we had fired the jail, and sharp words passed between him and the staff officer, who went back in high dudgeon Gen. Davis then summoned the combatants and delivered a lecture, the purport of which we did not learn. Neither did we discover who fired the jail. No officer in Sharan's officer in Sherman's army was more opposed to unauthorized burning or unneces-sary foraging that Gen. Davis. Such was his disposition also when he was our Di-vision commander, and many times we were restricted to camp when other com-mands were foraging with a free hand. This quality drew from Gen. Sherman the statement that "I must award to Davis's Division the credit of the best order dur-ing our movement through East Tenneswhen long marches and the necessity for foraging to the right and left gave

some reason for disordered ranks,"

We left Louisville in the direction of Millen, Dec. 1. Our division, having charge of the wagons, moved only eight miles during the day, which gave us plen-ty of time to forage; but the troops ahead had taken the hest of everything, so the next day our mess decided to send its representatives on in time to get our share of the more appetizing articles of food, anly to be secured by first callers.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH RESEL CAVALRY.

This duty fell to myself and a mess-Ing extending two miles farther, with only front the date of 1769. one house in sight, and that was in the hands of a party of five foragers who were ahead of us, much to our regret.

River, where we had to wait for the pontous rode leisurely away.

Who was that funny-looking chap?"

Who was that funny-looking chap?"

We hurried on, hoping to overtake at the creek, them, but they left the house a quarter While we them, but they left the house a quarter of a mile ahead of us, and soon after entered another wood. A few minutes inter, say we were startled by the shriek of two large shells crashing through the tree-two arms we were about to enter, we heard a dozen or more musket shots, and two members of the party came rushing out, exclaiming that they had been fired on and three had been shot. They further declared that the woods were full of rebel of the shot," This unexpected and the river bank was the declared that the woods were full of rebel of the number of men required the disposal of this cheese with great interest. Two soldiers, more or less, engaged in speculation. A barrel of applies to the soldiers, more or less, engaged in speculation. A barrel of applies to the soldiers in half an hour for \$75. A cheese at \$60 retailed at \$200. Being myself a purchaser of a portion I watched the disposal of this cheese with great interest. Two soldiers had it in charge. The first cuts they made were of reason-relative to the soldiers and soldiers, more or less, considering that he was superseded by Buell because of his exaggerated estimate (then considered) of the number of men required for his Department, and the newspapers promounced him crazy, we looked wise and soldiers, more or less, considering the surgis was unbounded.

A week or two later, when we heard that he was superseded by Buell because of his exaggerated estimate (then considered) of the number of men required for his Department, and the newspapers promounced him crazy, we looked wise and soldiers, more or less, considering the surgis was unbounded.

The surgical surgical surgical surgis was unbounded.

The surgical cavalry.

We now considered ourselves in a pre-We now considered ourselves in a pre-dicament, five miles ahead of our army Yankee trick they steamed rapidly up the and almost face to face with the enemy. river, whence they came, after three The open road stretching back two miles rounds of their two-gun battery, leaving disclosed to our anxious gaze no sign of the coming of our advance guard, but it ment the short duration of the show. was dotted with groups of foragers moving toward us, and these were to be our party of our foragers crossed the river reinforcements, provided the enemy would into South Carolina, and captured a rebel give sufficient time for them to arrive. Major and private, together with some

or commands, plunged recklessly into the A few steps brought us to the bivouscked there.

The wood proved to be but a narrow

belt, and when we reached the other edge we saw the enemy waiting for us across another clearing, but we prodently waited for our advance guard to come up an hour later, when, our numbers being greatly increased by new arrivals of foragers, we reinforced the guard and dis-persed the enemy, so that our column proceeded without a halt. We now turned our attention to foraging, and when at the close of the day our detachment of two laid the trophies of a successful foray at the feet of our messmates in camp, we found them overjoyed because of our re-turn, as they had heard just enough of our encounter to believe that the worms had caught the early birds.

GUARDING THE WAGON TRAIN.

We halted near Buckhend Creek, a march of 11 miles. It was discovered that Wheeler was paying close attention to our left flank, with the evident purpose of finding a weak or unguarded opening to our sup-

Our brigade was continued on the 3d in charge of the train, and for the better security of our ordnance wagons our regi-ment was required to walk in single file on either side of them at some distance from the road, but always keeping the train in plain view. Our march was a short one, only six miles, as we had to wait for a pontoon to be thrown over a

We halted near Lumpkin Station, on the Augusta & Savannah Railroad, about 10 miles north of Millen,

The next morning our brigade was relieved of the care of the train and placed in advance. We crossed the railroad six miles below Waynesboro, in which di-rection we heard arrillery and musketry firing, but as we turned our backs to it and marched away we soon ceased to

The occasion was an attack by Kilpatrick, assisted by Baird's Division, on Wheeler at Waynesboro, in which the latter was driven from the town and across Briar Greek.

With a good road and fair weather we easily made a march of 15 miles, and haited in good time to go foraging, but we were cautioned not to go far froid camp, as Wheeler's cavalry was hovering close to our flank to our flank.

Our regiment was posted on picket and instructed to be very watchful.

Crossing the Ebenezer next day for the third time, we proceeded only four miles, when we halted about noon for the re-

mainder of the day.

A cold, blustering wind beat down upon us from the northwest, greatly to our dis-comfort, but we refrained from complaint when we considered how we had been blessed with fine weather during our entire trip, excepting only two or three days

"UNCLE BILLY."

A short march on Dec. 10 of five miles brought us to the Charleston & Savannah Railroad within 10 miles of the city of Savannah. We halted there for the day, while the Twentieth Corps passed on

When first we reached the railroad our regiment, being near the advance, halted of the redoubts built to protect the road.

There I picked up a Savannah news paper of December, 1861, in which the first item to attract my attention ran in

"Gen W. T. Sherman, commanding the the 58th Ind. proceeded to build a bridge. Federal army in Kentucky, is decided to



BEDTIME."

t ready for us to cross early next morn- | I wrote on the margin of the paper We were now marching directly toward

march of 18 miles.

Like DeSoto on the bank of the newlydiscovered Mississippi, we rejoiced that a broad river was before us, upon whose friendly bosom we might lanch as many rafts as required and float down to the sen, should fail.

ward Savannah, marching down the right us an interesting reminiscence of

movement on our part disconcerted the

After the gunboat had disappeared, a Strange to relate, we were not molest-ed, and when our number had grown to During the afternoon we cross

During the afternoon we crossed the 50 or more, we formed ourselves into a Ebenezer River and reconnoitered five skirmish-line and, without commanders miles of the road to Savannah, discovering no hostile force, but finding the road in places obstructed by felled timber and dead bodies of three missing foragers, and short lines of easthworks intended to a little farther on we found the smoking shelter a few guns, so placed as to comembers of camp fires and scattered remand stretches of the road where the mains of corn, where horses had been fed swamps were impassable on either side or over night. Evidently a regiment had made so by fallen timber. These defenses proved useless, because they were flanked



No Time to Lose

You cannot afford to disregard the warnings of a weak and diseased heart and put off taking the prescription of the world's greatest authority on heart and nervous disorders-

Miles Heart Cure.

If your heart palpitates, flutters, or you are short of breath, have smothering spells, pain in left side, shoulder or arm, you have heart trouble and are liable to drop dead any moment.

Major J. W. Woodcock, one of the best known oil operators in the coun-try dropped dead from burt disease recently, at his home in Perland, Ind., while mowing his lawn.—The Press.

Mrs. M. A. Birdsall, Watkins, N. Y., whose portrait heads this advertisement, says: "I write this through gratitude for benefits I received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I had palpitation of the heart, severe pains under the left shoulder, and my general health was miserable. A few bottles of Dr. Miles Heart Cure cured me entirely.

Sold by all Druggists. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

these words:
"Picked up by one of Sherman's crazy the Savannah River, which we reached soldiers, December, 1864, within 10 miles near Hudson's Ferry on the 6th, after a of Savannah, after an overland march from Louisville."
About this time Sherman rode up, and

other means of transportation the paper, but none of us had the nerve to do so.

Next morning we turned our faces to- The circumstance, however, recalled to bank of the river at a lively pace for 15 man's first visit to our regiment in 1861, miles, which brought us to Ebenezer during the few weeks he had command mate, and having been taught from childnote, and having been taught from childnote, and having been taught from childnote from the first streak of dawn and get well

Th shead of our advance. We walked rap-the little town of Ebenezer, where stood on a sleepy-looking horse, with an old, ldly through a wooded country, three one of the oldest churches in America. It well-worn saddle strapped over a faded miles, without habitations, and just as was used by Gen. Greene during the Rev-common army blanket. He appeared to the sun was rising emerged into a clear-clution as a hospital, and bore on its be an interested observer of our evolu-

INVESTMENT OF SAVANNAH.

position within four miles of the city, relieving a division of the Seventeenth Corps, which moved to our right. The Twentieth Corps formed on our left, with its flank resting at the river. Our brigade occupied the space between the Charleston & Savannah and Georgia Central Railroads, which joined in one track a quarter of a mile nearer the city.

Savannah was now in plain view, and also the fomidable works which prevented us from entering the city. These were only half a mile away from us, and apparently well supplied with artillery of large and small caliber, which forced us keep clear of the roadway and find shelter in the dense timber that bordered it. There our brigade was comparatively safe, as the trees were so thick that can-non balls could not penetrate and an impassable swamp separated our pickets.

bounded over our regiment, struck the road behind us and bounded over the 113th Ohio, immediately in our rear. We bowed our acknowledgments and promptly stepped into the woods, where it was safer. Thereafter we kept the roadway clear of our presence, since a very small squad was sufficient at any time to "start the ball rolling."

Walcott's Division, a quarter of a mile to our right, was not so favorably sit-uated as we were. We could see their intrenchments stretching across an open field exposed to lively and frequent bursts of cannonading, which kept our men closely under cover. Our artillery was so much inferior to the enemy's in number and weight that we could offer no effec-tive resistance to their guns and so had to submit patiently to bombardment during the 10 days that we confronted their

works. Our division possessed only four field guns, while in front of our division the enemy had 20 mounted, and kept themselves in good practice with many va rieties of missiles, such as solid shot, case shot, grape shot, canister, schrapnel and shells, elongated, and round, percussion and fuse. This variety kept the affair

from becoming monotonous.

The approaches to the city consisted of five causeways formed by the two railand three wagon roads, and these rould be swept by the enemy's guns. Be-tween these causeways were swamps, in-undated rice fields and irrigating canals.

man prudently decided to await the slower but less bloody result of starving out the garrison.

While we of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps, occupying the middle portion of our line, of investment, were pushed as close to the enemy's fortifications as the intricate nature of the country would permit, and submitted supinely to spasmodic rounds of variegated shot and shell, the Fifteenth and Twentieth Corps were more actively employed. The latter, with its flank on the Savannah

by the progress of our columns on the River, captured one of the river islands was not much thicker than a sheet of paright. Carolina, thereby preventing any craft reaching the city with supplies. When the enemy attempted to do so under convoy of gunboats they were driven back with the loss of one boat.

The Fifteenth Corps, with its flank on Ogeechee River, assaulted and captured Fort McAllister, which blocked the entrance to the river from Ossawaw Sound.

The citizens a many through cu where a fleet awaited us with food and

But these supplies still failed to reach us because of obstructions in the river and the lack of light draft boats. Hence we were reduced to the necessity of gathering rice in the sheaf from the fields and thrashing out the grain by hand, which proved to be a tedious process. After separation from the straw the hulls still held on to the grains with such tenacity that they had to be placed in a sack and pounded for hours, yet so many remained unhulled that they had to be picked out before the rice was ready for boiling.

contraband cook of our mess, picked up in the wilds of Georgia, was mequal to the task of preparing enough may be cited as a sample of the prevailrice for us in this manner, so we had to ing sentiment, as follows: assist, but with such poor grace that our aspetites outstripped our hands, and no sooner had we emptied our dish than the order was forthcoming: "Hull some more "Well, yes; they have conducted themorder was forthcoming: "Hull some more rice, Tom." Then our contraband would complain that his master had not required such long hours and continuous labor, nor did he have four masters like us to thunder in his ear from early morn till bedtime: "Hull some more rice, Tom." He began to sigh for the "flesh-pots" of the plantation, for, having no solid food, the rice would not stick to his ribs more than it would to ours, and with the supply limited by his disinclination to work, and ours ditto, we all felt that we were a day behind with our mosts. were a day behind with our meals, as for instance we ate on Sunday the meals belonging to Saturday.

HARDEE EVACUATES SAVANNAH. At length our patience was rewarded. On the night of Dec. 20 Hardee slipped out of the city by the only route left open to him—the Union Causeway—leaving his guns in position to threaten us to the last; but as soon as we found that the guns had no men behind them we charged with alacrity over the works and into the city early next morning, where the few Unionists received us with manifestations of joy and the many Secessionists with fear and trembling.

The latter expected a repetition of At-lanta, and in order to divert such a ca-lamity proceeded with profound earnestness to conciliate the grim Sherman.

The Mayor and Councilmen presented

themselves in humble submission, ex-plaining that they had been opposed to Hardee making any resistance and begged the preservation of their city from destruction. Much as they feared Sherman, they dreaded still more his wild foragers, who had scoured the country to the right and left of the marching columns, swooping down upon habitations and farms with the fury and destructiveness of a whirlwind, leaving nothing behind that whirlyind, leaving nothing behald that could be used or eaten by a great army. Could Sherman recall the liberty and license he had granted them for the season and transform them by a word into obedient, orderly soldiers? Did not their own troopers who came through with Sherman transfer the property in became insular distance. man to annoy him become insubordinate on the night of the evacuation, breaking open and robbing stores and even threat-ening to burn the city? If the Yankees were only a little worse than these, the margin between safety and destruction was perilously narrow, and the citizens of Savannah had sufficient cause for alarm. What an agreeable surprise, then, for these people to find law and order closely following our entrance. The same men to march in three days, who had raided every barnyard they encountered from Atlanta to Savannah now 30 days after our entrance.

fancy prices. Apprehension soon gave way to the spirit of barter in the minds of the citizens, and their surplus stocks of rice found a ready market at 25 to 50 cents per quart, and other provisions at propor-tionate prices. Our mess considered it most fortunate that we were able to pur-chase a bushel of rice for \$5.

The army had had no opportunity to ront the date of 1769.

We moved four miles to the Ebenezer the Colonel, made a few inquiries, and short, we were not disposed to haggle

toons to be transferred from the crossing at the creek.

Who was that funny-looking chap?"
Visiting the wharves of the city two weeks after our entrance, I saw 1,000 citizens and soldiers, more or less, engaged in speculation. A barrel of apples able size, considering the price, but as the crowd of hungry soldiers grew larger, in-On Dec. 11 our division was moved into stead of smaller, as the sale progressed, the vendors diminished the size of the slice with each additional cut without

Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and There Is a Constant Dripping From the Nose Into the Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Cararrh.

greeted by a solid shot from a large fort Any person having catarrh always has a on the Georgia Central Railrond, which are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They



FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark. Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering, ontinue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spit-

continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spit-ting and spitting about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a will person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of extern. I tried cough cures, extern small, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist. tween these causeways were swamps, inundated rice fields and irrigating canals,
Gen. Davis, however, was so anxious
to try speedy conclusions with the enemy
that he selected four points in front of
our corps and urged Gen. Sherman to
permit us to make an assault. Other
corps commanders, also, recommended farorable points in their front, but Sherman prudently decided to await the slower but less bloody result of starving out
the garrison.

When John A. Kellogg was brevetted,
remedies and one celebrated specialist
trended no one a year without any relief. I
save up in despair. The dropping of mucus
into any throat and the corphing and bawking
in the morning, with awfer pain in my stars
grew constantly worse and my breath was
something awfol. I data say I used 56
catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I
could breathe easily and naturally and I felt
better than for rears. Today I mm entirely
cured of the loathsome disease and I owe my
good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful
Gibbons, 4th U. S. Battery; Sol Meredith,
load in the commanded the three Wisconsin regiments until they were mustered out. Col.
H. Richardson was also brevetted. Wis. In the was consolidated with the 6th
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H. Richardson was also brevetted. Wis. Canbe in '64, and was consolidated with the 6th
Wis. The officers who commanded, or were
brevetted. Were as follows:
Rufus King; Col. Caller, Gh Wis.;
Letter the for the formation of the formation of the formation of the formation of the formatio

per. Biscuits not much larger than wal-nuts sold readily at 50 cents per dozen. During the first week of our occupation Gen. Sherman reviewed the several corps

in succession, ours taking place on Dec. 27. Gen. Sherman sat on his horse in front of his headquarters, on one of the The citizens attended these reviews. many through curiosity to see those famous marching columns whose resistless progress through the center of the Con-

federacy had excited their wonder and apprehension. The magnitude and unex-pectedness of this achievement suggested to their fevered imagination serried ranks of an unfamiliar race of men vaguely called Westerners, giant in stature, fierce in countenance and savage in nature, with the reckless turbulence of the frontier and the revengeful spirit of the Indian.

My part in these reviews being that of spectator, an opportunity was afforded me mingle with the citizens and listen to their comments.

A conversation by two business men These soldiers seem to act very peace

elves very well, excepting the first day."
Oh, of course, there were some viola tions of orders then, but the damage was small compared to what our soldiers did." "Yes, that's true; the cavalry did act in a shameful manner. They are a law-

less set, and the liquor they got made them worse."

steal from their enemies, but our fellows rob their own people." One bright Sunday, in company with two comrades, I visited the Episcopal Church, where the wealth and fashion of the city attended. Many gaily-dressed la-dies and a considerable number of welldressed men were present, but the larger

portion of the congregation was comosed of soldiers. We noticed three Generals and many officers of lower rank, and also several naval officers. The men in the ranks were well represented, and altogether the pews were filled to their capacity. From our seats in the gallery we looked down upon a striking combination of colors produced by the varied hues of the ladies' costumes and the blue uniforms of the military. It reminded one of my comrades of a cabbage patch interspersed with blooming

No congregation more quiet or attentive ever assembled there.

The most remarkable feature of the ervice was not what we heard, but what we did not hear—the prayer for the President of the United States, but as the Rector also omitted the prayer for the President of the Confederate States, we concluded that his purpose was to let the Lord decide, and as we felt sure that "Father Abraham" would receive the

blessing, we held our peace.

When the collection plates were passed around they returned to the chancel heaped with greenbacks and currency, contributed by the soldiers,

About the middle of January, 1865, we oticed the preliminary movements of a new campaign—camps suddenly vacated, troops marching to the river and crossing into South Carolina, transports arriving with troops from Virginia to relieve us from the duty of garrisoning Savannah, and then orders to our corps to be ready

Finally, on the morning of Jan. 20, just countered from Atlanta to Savannah now approached the citizen with the civil inquery, "Have you anything to sell?" and
when answered in the affirmative eagerly
exchanged his greenbacks for entables at tile country and blaze a destructive path from the sea to Richmond.

(The end.)

CANCER. Recent Discoveries Made for Its Cure.

Dr. Benjamin F. Bye, the Cancer specialist, of Indianapolis, Ind., emphatically lenies that the recent discoveries mad by some New York specialists of the cause of cancer, had anything to do with his recent discovery of an oil that cures cancer. The doctor's ground for denial is well founded, for the fact that his discovery was reported before the New York doc tors began their investigations. The In dianapolis doctor has recently published a new book on the subject, and says he is going to send out the entire first edition to all those afflicted where their names

Who Was He?

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The 105th Ohio, as well as the 200th Ind., had a Co. Q. It came about in this way: The non-veterans of the 38th Ohio were placed in our regiment while the veterans were at home on furlough. This was in the early Spring of 1864, while we were lying at Ringgold. With the 38th Ohio men who came to us there were about 120 recruits at that time not yet assigned to companies. They were placed on the left of our regiment and dubbed "Co. Q," and Lieut, Allen placed in command.

There was one conspicuous man in said Co. Q. He was unknown to all the men, and it is of him I inquire. The first time he was put on picket at the outpost he took "French leave." Hav-ing first fixed his bayonet and stuck it in the ground, he left fastened under the hammer of his gun a letter to our Colonel, on balls could not penetrate and an im-assable swamp separated our pickets.

Our first appearance on the scene was

Large Trial Package Free.—Quickly Cures.

Geo. T. Perkins, explaining his actions and the reasons for the same. It was my understanding that he was one of Gen. Morgan's Captains, who had escaped from prison at the time the General did and had taken advantage of the enlistment then in progress; had volunteered, received a good bounty, a month's pay, clothing a good bounty, a month's pay, clothing, equipments, and transportation to a point within six or seven miles of the rebel army, which he wished to reach. When reading Mosgrove's "Back to Old Kenreading Mosgrove's "Back to Old K icky" this man came to my mind, and ask again, Who was he?—John E

> Stops the Cough and works off the Cold. Availve Brome-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one lay. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

> WILDMAN, Co. B, 105th Ohio, Marshall

The Big Hat Brigade.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Iron Brigade, or the "Big Hat Brigade of the West," was organized by Rufus King, of Wisconsin, and comprised the 2d, 6th and 7th Wis., 19th Ind., 24th Mich. and 4th U. S. Battery. They were the only original troops that wore the big hat in the brigade. Col. Cutler was next in com-mand. In October Gen. Meredith, of the 19th Ind., was promoted to Brigadier, and took command. In June, '64, Col. E. S. Bragg was promoted, and took command. In February, '64, the 19th Ind. and 24th Mich. were detached, and went to Baltimore on provost duty, Gen. Bragg in com-

When John A. Kellogg was brevetted and commanded the three Wisconsin regi

PURE RYEMWH Full Quarts Express Charges Prepaid Direct from Distiller to Consumer. Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have Our entire product is sold

direct to consumers, thus

avoiding middlemen's profits

and adulteration. If you want

pure Whiskey, our offer will

We will send four full quart

bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Dis-

tilled RyeWhiskey for \$3.20,

Express Prepaid. We ship

in plain packages—no marks

to indicate contents. When

you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it

at our expense and we

return your \$3.20.

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The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do as they sgree.-Stack.



WILLARD STEEL RANGE \$25.00



Angeline-He's an awful swell, ain' Celeste-Yes; he made a dollar sellin extrys, an' I'll bet he runs through with the money in less'n a week.

She-You say she's an entertaining He-Oh, my, yes! She can entertain

herself for hours at a time!

Sight Restored at 77.

Mrs. Lucinda Hammond was Cured of Cataracts on Both Eves when 77 Years Old by Dr. Coffee's Absorption Treatment.

In Dr. W. O. Coffee's 80 page FREE book. "The New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye
Mrs. Lucinda Hammond tells how Dr. Cofficured her of cataracts on both eyes. It al
contains the history of every kind of et
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MRS. LUCINDA HAMMOND.

MRS. LUCINDA HAMMOND.

She Writes.

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